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Guide
to
Canadian
Citizenship

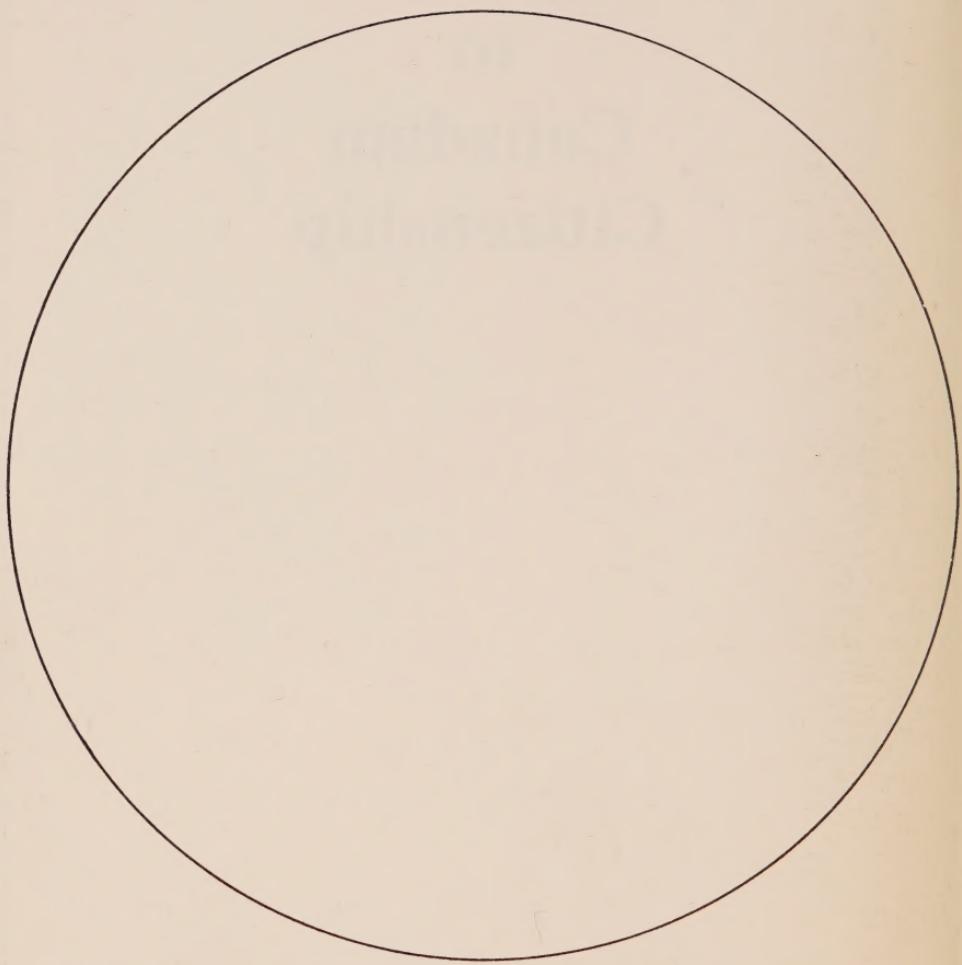
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Guide
to
Canadian
Citizenship

Department of the
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Preface

This booklet has been specially prepared for those who have filed, or who will soon file, their applications to become citizens of Canada.

If you are one of these persons, you may find this booklet helpful in preparing yourself for the examination by the Court, which is an important step in the citizenship procedure. In the booklet you will find information on the history, geography and natural resources of Canada, the Canadian people and how they live, the system of government, and the rights and responsibilities of a citizen.

When you have studied this booklet carefully you will have learned many important facts about Canada that may help you in your examination.

Good luck!

Acknowledgments

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The Story of Canada

Discovery

The first Europeans to discover North America were probably the Scandinavians. Leif Ericsson sailed from Iceland in about the year 1000. On his return home he told of a strange new land far to the west which he called Vinland. The Scandinavians probably made other voyages to North America but they did not leave any permanent settlement.

Several centuries passed before other European explorers are known to have visited the North American continent. Encouraged by kings and rich merchants in Europe, they were searching for a direct sea route to Asia. Silks, spices and other luxuries had begun to reach Europe from the Orient and it was hoped that trade with the East might be greatly increased.

John Cabot. John Cabot, like Christopher Columbus, believed that the shortest route to the Far East would be found by sailing west. Cabot was a sailor from Genoa and Venice who was employed by Henry VII of England. In 1497, five years after Columbus reached the West Indies, Cabot sailed from Bristol, England. His voyage took him to the east coast of Canada. On his return to England, he reported that the seas off the new land were "covered with fishes". There is little doubt that he had discovered the rich fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland.

In the early years of the sixteenth century English, French and Portuguese fishermen sailed from Europe to the fishing grounds

in large numbers. These fishermen were only interested in the value of their catch and did nothing to claim or explore the coast.

Jacques Cartier. In 1534 Jacques Cartier, a French sailor, made the first of three voyages to Canada. From his reports Europeans got their first real information about Canada. Cartier sailed into the St. Lawrence River and went as far west as the Indian village of Hochelaga, where the city of Montreal now stands. It is said that he was the first European to use the name "Canada" in describing this new land. The word may have come from an Indian word "kanata" which means a collection of huts.

New France

Samuel de Champlain. In the next one hundred years the French and British established colonies in the new world. The first French attempts to settle in Canada were not successful, mainly because of the severe climate and the great distance from the homeland. It was not until 1608 when Samuel de Champlain



*Jacques Cartier
at Gaspé on
the Gulf of
St. Lawrence
1534*



Jean Talon, first Intendant of New France, took keen interest in welfare of settlers

set up a small community at Quebec that the settlement of Canada really began. Champlain, who was a great explorer as well, has been called the "Father of New France", New France being the name of French Canada in early days.

Early Settlement. The French settled mainly along the St. Lawrence River and in Acadia, a region which is now included in the Maritime provinces. In spite of great hardships and difficulties they cleared the land and established farms. In the towns and villages, which gradually grew up in the wilderness, a strong community life developed around the parish church. Artisans, merchants and small manufacturers met local needs but the majority of people were engaged in farming or the fur trade.

Fur Trade. Soon after their arrival in Canada the French began trading with the Indians. This trade in furs took the French along the lakes and rivers far to the west and south where many



Fur traders travelling in brigade of canoes

trading posts were built. French explorers and missionaries also made their way deep into the continent.

The British, who had established their settlements to the south along the Atlantic coast, also began to trade with the Indians and to build posts by the rivers and lakes to the west. It was not long before the French and English traders were fighting over the fur trade and control of the vast region of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi valley. This conflict was one aspect of the long struggle in Europe between France and Britain.

Rivalry between French and British Colonies. As early as 1613 the British had destroyed the French settlement at Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia. In 1629 Champlain surrendered Quebec to the British force. However both Port Royal

and Quebec were returned to the French in 1632 when Britain and France made peace in Europe.

In 1689 a new series of wars between Britain and France began. This meant that the struggle between the colonies in North America continued. At the same time violent wars broke out among the Indian tribes who had allied themselves with either the French or British settlers. Communities were often attacked by hostile Indians and the inhabitants killed, or carried off as captives.

Finally, in 1759, during the Seven Years' War in Europe, the British under General Wolfe captured Quebec from the French under General Montcalm. By the Treaty of Paris, which ended the war in 1763, the French colonies passed to the British.

At that time there were about 70,000 people in Canada of whom about 60,000 were French. The others were British settlers who had come to Nova Scotia after the French had been sent from that colony in 1755. After the Treaty of Paris a small group of British businessmen came to Montreal. Except for this group, the population of Quebec was entirely French.

Struggle for Self-Government

When the colonies belonged to France, they were ruled by governors who were sent out from France. The British, in the early years after they took over the colonies, followed the same plan and sent governors out from Britain. In Nova Scotia the British settlers had been given a share in government through an elected assembly in 1758. The French and the few British inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec, however, were not given this right until later.

Quebec Act 1774. The strong position of the French settlers and their desire to keep their own religion, language and way of living led to the passage of the Quebec Act in 1774. Under this Act of the British Parliament, the French were given the right

to have their religion and language. French civil law was to be used but only English criminal law was permitted.

The French inhabitants were generally pleased with the Quebec Act because it recognized their right to their own language and religion. The British settlers were not pleased with it because they wanted a share in government through an elected assembly.

United Empire Loyalists. When the American Revolution took place, 1775-1781, the French did not join the other colonies in their fight to be free of British rule. Some of the settlers living in the American colonies also remained loyal to Britain. Rather than stay in the new United States, they came to Canada. They were known as United Empire Loyalists. Among the Loyalists



United Empire Loyalists migrate to Canada

were people of German, Dutch and other origins as well as British. A great many came to what is now New Brunswick and the other Maritime provinces. Others settled along the St. Lawrence River and the north shore of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.

The coming of the Loyalists brought many changes for the French settlers. In a colony which had been mainly French for over a century there was now a large British population. These new British inhabitants had been used to an elected assembly in the American colonies and a share in the government. They wanted the same thing in Canada.

Upper and Lower Canada. In 1791 the Constitutional Act was passed by the British Parliament. This Act divided the colony into two parts or provinces—Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (now Quebec). Each province was to have a governor, a legislative council appointed to advise the governor, and a legislative assembly. The assembly was to be made up of representatives elected by the people. Persons of Roman Catholic faith were to keep the rights that they were given under the Quebec Act. At the same time large areas of land in Upper Canada were set aside as “clergy reserves”. Money from the sale of these lands was to be used to help establish the Protestant religion in Canada.

It was hoped that the Constitutional Act would overcome all of the differences between the French and British inhabitants and that there would now be peace in the colony.

Rebellion. However, in a short time trouble started. The power of the governors and councils was much greater than that of the legislative assemblies in which the elected representatives of the people sat. This caused dissatisfaction. During the War of 1812-1814 between Canada and the United States the people of Upper and Lower Canada—both French and British—fought together to keep Canada independent of the United States. But after 1814, political discontent increased considerably.

The leader of the Reform Party in the Assembly of Upper Canada was William Lyon Mackenzie. In the Lower Canada

Assembly Louis-Joseph Papineau was the leader of a radical group called the *patriotes*. Under these two men rebellion broke out in both provinces in 1837. It was quickly put down but the British government now knew that something was seriously wrong in the provinces. They sent Lord Durham to Canada to see what had to be done.

Act of Union 1840. Lord Durham's famous Report of 1839 led to the passage of the Act of Union by the British Parliament in 1840. This Act, which became law in 1841, united the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. It provided for a governor, a legislative council and a single assembly with equal representation from each of the old provinces. The assembly was given some control over money matters although much of the power was still in the hands of the governor and his council. Lord Sydenham became the first Governor General of the province.

For some time each new governor tried to keep the powers of government in his own hands. But in 1849, when Lord Elgin was Governor, it was recognized that any legislative program must have the support of the elected legislative assembly if it was to be accepted by the people.

Confederation

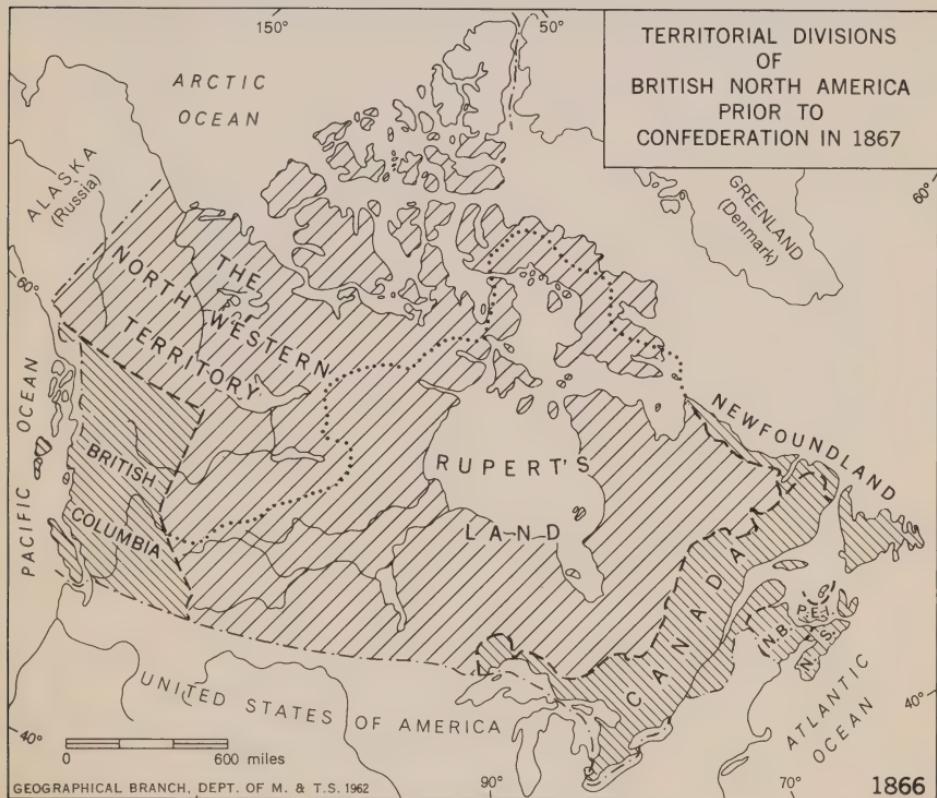
The idea of forming a federation of the provinces had been suggested in the late 1840's. It was not until 1858, however, that it was proposed in the legislative assembly.

Need for Federation. There were many reasons behind this desire for union. The American Civil War which began in 1861 caused unfriendly relations between the United States and Britain. There was a strong feeling in Canada that war might come and that troops from the United States might invade the country. Communications between the province of Canada and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were poor. This meant that the provinces could not help each other

quickly in time of need. British Columbia, which had become a province in 1858 after gold was discovered there, lay 3,000 miles away on the Pacific coast. There was a great need for better means of communication between the various parts of the country.

Another cause for concern was the economic position of the provinces. Britain had adopted free trade and therefore Canada no longer had a special position in the British market.

The deciding factor in bringing about union was the break-down of party government. No government was able to retain the support of a majority of the members of the assembly. The union of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada had resulted in



many difficulties. The Act of 1840 had given the two divisions of the united province of Canada the same number of representatives in the assembly, regardless of population. This was bound to cause friction. By 1864 provincial leaders were convinced that the only solution to these problems was the union of all the provinces in the form of a federation.

British North America Act. After lengthy discussions among the provinces and with the British government, the union, or Confederation as it was called, took place in 1867, when the British Parliament passed the British North America Act. This Act brought the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec (Lower Canada) and Ontario (Upper Canada) into a union under the name of Canada with the capital at Ottawa.

There was to be a national government to look after those matters which were common to the country as a whole, and a provincial government for each province to take care of those matters that were of particular concern to the provinces themselves. Both English and French were recognized as official languages. Representation in the legislative assembly, or House of Commons as it was now called, was by population. Quebec was given a total permanent representation of sixty-five members and the other provinces in proportion according to population.* The civil code of Quebec could only be changed by the Quebec provincial legislature. The Roman Catholic and Protestant religions were given certain guarantees in respect of separate schools.

The British North America Act came into force on July 1, 1867 and Canadians now celebrate that day each year as a national holiday.

Other Provinces Join. In 1870 Manitoba came into the union. This province had made great progress since 1812 when Lord Selkirk had brought a group of settlers from Scotland to take up

* Since 1952 representation for all provinces has been based entirely on population.



Fathers of Confederation: delegates from the provinces meet at Quebec to discuss union, October 1864

land in the Red River region near the present city of Winnipeg. In 1871 British Columbia joined Confederation with the understanding that a railway would be built to connect the province with eastern Canada within ten years. Prince Edward Island came into the union in 1873. Alberta and Saskatchewan, which were formed from the southern part of the Northwest Territories, entered Confederation in 1905. Newfoundland, the tenth province, joined in 1949.

In the meantime the Yukon had been created a separate territory in 1898 and the Northwest Territories took their present form in 1905.

Settlement of the West. When the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885, Canada was united "from sea to sea". At the same time there was a great flow of settlers into the western regions of Canada. Many thousands of people from Europe and the United States came to take up land. Between 1870 and 1911



Many immigrants travelled to the western prairies by way of the Great Lakes and the Grand Portage from Port Arthur to Winnipeg

the population increased rapidly and many new communities appeared across the rich prairie lands.

Political Parties and Leaders

John A. Macdonald, leader of the Conservative party, became the first Prime Minister of Canada. He was knighted in 1867 for his efforts on behalf of Confederation. Until his death in 1891, Macdonald continued to lead the government of Canada, with the exception of the period between 1873 and 1878 when the Liberal party took office with Alexander Mackenzie as Prime Minister and party leader. Since that time political power has been exercised by one or other of these two political parties.

In the election of 1935 a new federal party appeared on the scene. It was the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation under the leadership of J. S. Woodsworth. In 1961 the C.C.F. joined with organized labour to form the New Democratic Party. The Social Credit Party first contested the federal election in 1935. Its first leader in the House of Commons was John H. Blackmore. In 1963 the Créditiste Party (*Ralliement des Créditistes*) was formed, with Réal Caouette as its first leader.

Independent Nation

The First World War (1914-1918) led to events of great political importance for Canada. The contributions of Canada to the war effort made it evident that this country had become a nation. Up to this time Britain had always signed treaties with other countries on behalf of herself and the Dominions. When the Treaty of Versailles, which ended the war, was signed in June 1919, Canada signed on her own behalf as a sovereign state.

Statute of Westminster 1931. Canada and the other British Dominions were recognized as independent nations by the Statute of Westminster passed by the British Parliament in 1931. Since that time the Commonwealth of Nations has developed into a group of free and independent nations which are linked together by bonds of common interest and common ideals.

Since the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth in 1953, the sovereign has been recognized as Queen of Canada as well as Queen of the United Kingdom and her other realms and territories.

In the Second World War (1939-1945) Canada again took her place with other nations of the world in the fight for freedom for all people. She emerged from the war as an active member of the United Nations and as one of the leading industrial and trading nations of the world.

Canadian Citizenship Act 1947. During and after the war there was a growing sense of pride in the achievements of Canada. This was one factor which led to the passing of the Canadian

Citizenship Act in 1947. By this Act Canadians achieved the right to call themselves Canadian citizens and to be recognized as such in other parts of the world. In addition to their status as Canadian citizens, Canadians are also Commonwealth citizens and British subjects.

At the end of the war one of Canada's great periods of immigration began. Since 1945 about three million immigrants have come to Canada from nearly every part of the world. They are united with all Canadians in their love of freedom, their desire to live under a democratic form of government and their hopes of a great future for Canada.

World Relations

A number of international organizations play an important part in Canada's relations with the rest of the world. The most important are the Commonwealth of Nations, the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Commonwealth of Nations. One of Canada's oldest associations is with other countries in the Commonwealth. As a member of the Commonwealth, Canada has close links with countries of widely different racial and cultural backgrounds. Among the members of the Commonwealth are Australia, Barbados, Batswana, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia.

Canada's main effort to help under-developed countries has been through the Colombo Plan. This Plan was begun in 1950 as a scheme to assist Commonwealth countries in south and south-east Asia and has since been extended to include non-Commonwealth countries in this area. Canada is also taking part in the Canada-West Indies Aid Program, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program and other plans.

United Nations. Canada was among the fifty nations represented at San Francisco in 1945 when the Charter of the United

Nations was drawn up. Since then Canada has given the United Nations its full support. It has played an important part in the United Nations affairs and discussions through the Canadian representatives on the main United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

On many occasions Canada has participated in United Nations action to preserve peace in trouble spots throughout the world. At the time of the 1956 Middle East crisis, for example, it was on the suggestion of Canada that a United Nations Emergency Force was organized to assist in maintaining peace in the area. In 1960 Canada responded promptly to a United Nations request for support for its operations in the Congo by supplying military and civilian specialists. In 1964 Canada contributed a military contingent to the United Nations force in Cyprus.

Colombo Plan aid: Canadian nurse supervises class at Patna, India



In addition to the Colombo Plan which has been mentioned above, Canada also participates in the United Nations Technical Assistance program.

Nato. Another important aspect of Canadian foreign and defence policy is support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In addition to active participation in the work and deliberations of the North Atlantic Treaty Council, Canada contributes to the collective defence of the North Atlantic Treaty area, including the Canada-United States region.

Canada co-operates with the United States in many other fields besides defence. Close and friendly relations in trade, economic, scientific and cultural activities have grown up over the years between these two close neighbours.

People and Life in Canada

The cultural and material development of a country and the contributions it makes to world progress depend above all on its people. Who are the Canadian people and what are some of the characteristics of Canadian society?

To begin with, over 20,000,000 people were living in Canada in 1967. A much greater number than ever before live in cities and towns. This is the result of the steady decline in the need for agricultural workers compared with the rapid growth and expansion of manufacturing, commerce and other urban occupations. Women are working outside the home to a much greater extent than in the pre-war days. And many of those who work are married.

People in Canada tend to change their employment and even the place where they live relatively often. They are prepared to move from one place to another if better employment opportunities are offered. This readiness to move may be one of the reasons why there is no hard-and-fast class structure in Canada.

A Nation of Immigrants

And now what of the people themselves? What is their background? Almost all Canadians are immigrants or descendants of immigrants who have come to Canada at one time or another during the past centuries. All have brought with them the traditions of their various countries and cultures. They have settled in Canada, have become a part of it but, at the same time, they



An increasing proportion of Canadians live in cities and towns

have contributed to the cultural diversity which is characteristic of the country. The vast majority of the people living in Canada were, of course, born in this country.

Another very small part of the Canadian population is composed of native Indians and Eskimos. They had been living here for thousands of years before the first European arrived. In this sense they are the most truly Canadian of the country's citizens.

Two Main Cultures

Apart from these native peoples, the oldest and largest groups are the French and British. Together they comprise almost three quarters of the total population. Historically the centre of French culture in Canada is the province of Quebec. Another large group of French-speaking Canadians live in the Maritime provinces. They are descendants of the original French settlers in that region.

and are called Acadians. The present-day five and a half million French are descendants of about 10,000 settlers, most of whom arrived before 1675.

The British group includes the English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh who have come to Canada since the early eighteenth century, in several large immigration waves from the British Isles and the United States. From them Canada has inherited the British system of parliamentary government.

Over the years immigrants have come from many different backgrounds and they now comprise roughly a quarter of the population. From the point of view of language and cultural life, however, there continue to be two main groups—French-speaking and English-speaking. Both French and English are official languages in Canada.

Bilingualism is an important aspect of Canadian life and goes back to the early days of our history. In the British North America Act, which brought about the union or Confederation of the



Immigrants come to Canada from many countries

original provinces under the name of Canada, French and English were recognized as official languages, as they had already been for a century. This means that French and English are in a different position from the many other languages that are used in Canada.

Ethnic Diversity

Apart from the French and British, the largest group in Canada are the Germans. Their first settlement at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, goes back to 1750. Another large group are the Ukrainians who were pioneers in western Canada. Many Dutch and Italians have come to Canada since the Second World War and they now form important elements in the Canadian population.

Scandinavians—Icelanders, Norwegians, Swedes and Danes—have been attracted mainly to the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, although many are living in other parts of the country. Many early Polish immigrants settled in the Canadian West as farmers. Nowadays a considerable number are working in business and industry in the cities and towns of Ontario and other provinces. Jewish people also tend to live in urban communities, as do the Hungarians. Many members of these groups as well as of other groups have at various periods sought freedom from oppression by coming to Canada.

A great many other smaller groups help to make up the population of Canada. These include people from Slavic and Baltic countries, from the Middle East and the Far East, particularly China and Japan. Each group is making its own contribution to our national life.

Religion

Canadians place great value on religious freedom. There is no state church in Canada. Every person is free to attend the church of his choice and to worship as he sees fit. The main religious denominations are Anglican, Baptist, Greek Catholic and Greek

Orthodox, Jewish, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and United Church.

Connected with most churches are organizations which are concerned with welfare work, recreation and social activities. Some are large national organizations with branches in the local churches across Canada. Most church organizations play an active part in the life of the community.

Cultural Expansion

In the last twenty or thirty years, and particularly since the war, there has been a strong cultural upsurge in Canada. Theatre, opera, music, ballet, painting and other arts are flourishing as they have never done before. The federal and provincial governments and many voluntary organizations have helped encourage this cultural expansion. Through the Canada Council the federal government gives financial aid to individuals and organizations in virtually all cultural fields. In addition, it makes grants to universities and other institutions of higher learning.

Theatre. What are some of the highlights of the arts in Canada today? Many people, both from Canada and other countries, enjoy the annual festivals of the theatre, music and other arts which are held during the summer months in Montreal, Stratford and Vancouver. The Stratford theatre, with its specially designed open stage, is considered to be one of the most original in North America. The Shakespearean plays which are presented there each season are greeted with enthusiasm by both critics and the public.

The theatre in French Canada is represented by several enterprising companies. One of the leading companies is *Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde* of Montreal. It has produced plays by Molière, as well as other classical and modern authors with great success both in Canada and on international tours to Paris and elsewhere.

A promising step towards the creation of a distinctively Canadian theatre came in 1960 when the National Theatre School was opened. Students from all across Canada, both French- and



Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in a scene from a play by Molière

English-speaking, work and study together at the permanent home of the school in Montreal and at Stratford during the weeks when the Festival is in progress.

Music and Ballet. Many Canadian cities have their own orchestra or chamber music groups. A recent venture is the National Youth Orchestra which is made up of young musicians from all parts of the country. Music by Canadian composers is being performed more and more frequently.

Opera has increased in popularity since the war, partly owing to contributions made by experienced directors and singers who immigrated to Canada. Out of the Opera Festival Association of Toronto has grown the fully professional Canadian Opera Company.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet is the oldest of the three companies which are in the forefront of ballet in Canada today. The other two

are the National Ballet of Canada and *Les Grands Ballets canadiens*. All three were founded by women who came to Canada from other countries and who have given an original stamp to their companies. At the National Ballet School in Toronto, promising young people study ballet and academic subjects.

Visual Arts. The Canadian tradition in the visual arts—painting, sculpture, architecture and others—goes back three centuries to the very beautiful work of the Quebec woodcarvers. Today more Canadians than ever before are looking at, talking about, selling and buying works of art. Much of modern Canadian painting is in the abstract or international style. Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver are perhaps the main centres of the Canadian art world but very interesting work is also being done in such places as Regina, Winnipeg, Quebec and various parts of the Maritimes.

The National Gallery of Canada at Ottawa and other galleries have played an important part in stimulating an interest in art. Their programs include arranging exhibitions of paintings to circulate among smaller communities throughout the country.

Writing. Writing in Canada, like the theatre, is divided into two main traditions—English and French—with occasional translations from one language to the other. Themes based on the vastness and loneliness of Canada, its ethnic and cultural diversity, and its regional differences are constantly recurring in fiction and poetry. Searching into their past or examining the conditions of their present life, Canadians are writing an increasing number of histories, biographies and other works of non-fiction.

Radio, Television and Films

Public and Private Stations. Public and private broadcasting stations exist side by side in Canada and co-operate to provide a national program service. Both are regulated and supervised by the Board of Broadcast Governors. This body is responsible directly to Parliament. One of its chief concerns is to maintain a

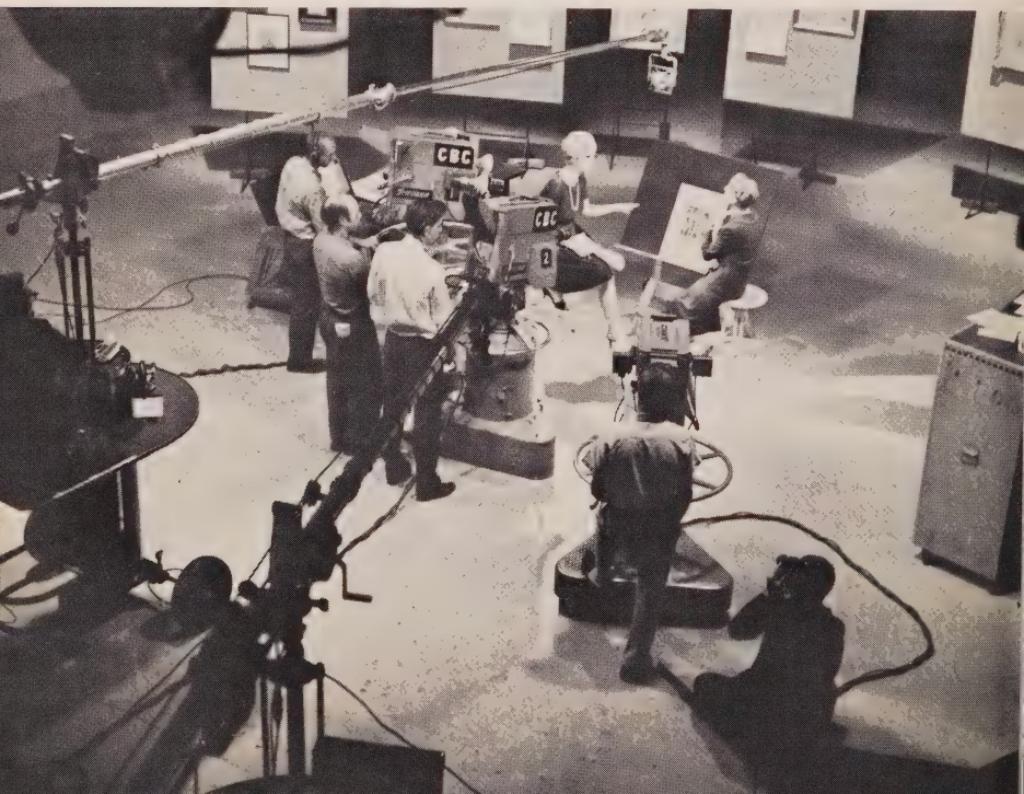
national broadcasting service of high standard which is basically Canadian in content and character.

The publicly-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is financed through annual grants from Parliament and through revenues from commercial operations. The CBC is responsible to the Canadian people through Parliament.

Private radio and television stations are operated in a great many communities. Some are affiliated with the CBC and help distribute national programs over the CBC networks. Other private television stations are linked in a network of their own.

CBC. The CBC operates two distinct broadcasting services—one in English and one in French. The English service includes a national radio and a national television network. The latter is the longest in the world. The French service includes a radio and a television network.

Television provides many opportunities for Canadian talent



The CBC also operates an international service which broadcasts news reports, commentaries, talks and other types of programs to listeners in other lands telling them about life in Canada.

Radio and television have contributed a great deal over the years to Canadian drama and music and have helped to give actors, musicians and other performers an opportunity to express themselves and to become known to the public. In a vast, thinly populated country like Canada radio and television represent a force for unity and a means whereby one region of the country may come to know and understand another region separated by many hundreds of miles.

Films. Films in Canada are made both by private firms and by government agencies including the National Film Board and the CBC. The great increase in film production over the last few years is due, at least in part, to the growing number of television stations. In addition, hundreds of informational films are made for industry, government, schools and other groups.

The National Film Board was established by the federal government to produce and distribute national documentary films. Its function is to interpret Canada to Canadians and to the people of other nations in an interesting and factual manner. National Film Board productions, in both French and English, are shown throughout the world in commercial theatres, on television wherever it is in operation and to community audiences at home and abroad. The excellence of its work in the documentary field is indicated by the number of international awards it has won.

Education

In Canada's federal system of government, education is under the control of the provinces. There is therefore no uniform system of education throughout the country. However, certain regulations are common to all the provinces.



Education is the key to the future of Canada

School attendance is compulsory for all children, generally in the age group seven to fifteen years. The public school system normally provides twelve or thirteen years of schooling depending on the province. There are three levels of education: (1) the elementary level, in which there are about eight years of schooling; (2) the secondary level which provides four or five years of schooling; and (3) the college or university level. Free schooling is provided for children at the elementary and secondary levels.

Elementary and Secondary Schools. Generally speaking, elementary and secondary schools are non-denominational. However, a number of provinces have made provision for large Roman Catholic minorities by establishing separate schools, generally at the elementary level, for children of this faith. In Quebec there

is a dual system of education comprising Roman Catholic and Protestant sections. Many schools in Newfoundland are operated by the various churches but there is one course of study followed by all the schools.

As Canada becomes more and more industrialized there is an increasing need for men and women with specialized technical skills. This has led to the opening of many new trade and technical institutions and the expansion of existing ones. A greatly increased number of young Canadians have entered these schools in recent years. Although vocational and technical education remains basically a provincial responsibility, the federal government shares certain costs.

Universities and Colleges. Universities and colleges are situated in all the provinces. Many of the universities are controlled by the provinces, others are under religious or independent control. Small colleges, which do not grant degrees in their own right, are more numerous than universities. Most universities and colleges are financed by grants from federal and provincial governments, by private endowments and students' fees. Fellowships, scholarships, bursaries and loan funds are available to students with good academic records.

Advanced study and research leading to postgraduate degrees may be undertaken in many universities. One of the oldest universities in Canada is Laval at Quebec City which traces its origin back to the *Séminaire de Québec*, a classical college, founded in 1663.

Certain universities have become associated with outstanding research in particular fields. For example, nuclear research and geophysics are associated with McGill, Queen's, McMaster and Saskatchewan; medical research with such institutions as the Connaught Laboratories in Toronto and the Montreal Neurological Institute; agricultural research with the western universities; and fisheries research with British Columbia. St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, Nova Scotia, is known far beyond the bor-

ders of Canada for its pioneering work in adult education and co-operatives.

Adult Education. Adult education has been growing steadily in the last decade. Universities and colleges, government departments and agencies like the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the National Film Board, labour unions, co-operatives, school boards, public libraries, employers and a great many voluntary organizations provide educational opportunities for adults. These may take the form of public lectures, film showings, exhibits and musical and dramatic performances as well as classes and courses. Of particular interest to newcomers are the language and citizenship classes which are held in most large centres throughout

Entrance to the Séminaire de Québec



Canada. They afford an opportunity to learn the languages of Canada and also something about its history and development.

In rural Canada educational projects include provincial and university extension services, short courses in agriculture or home economics, community schools to which people may come for short periods of study and recreation, and farm broadcasts and telecasts.

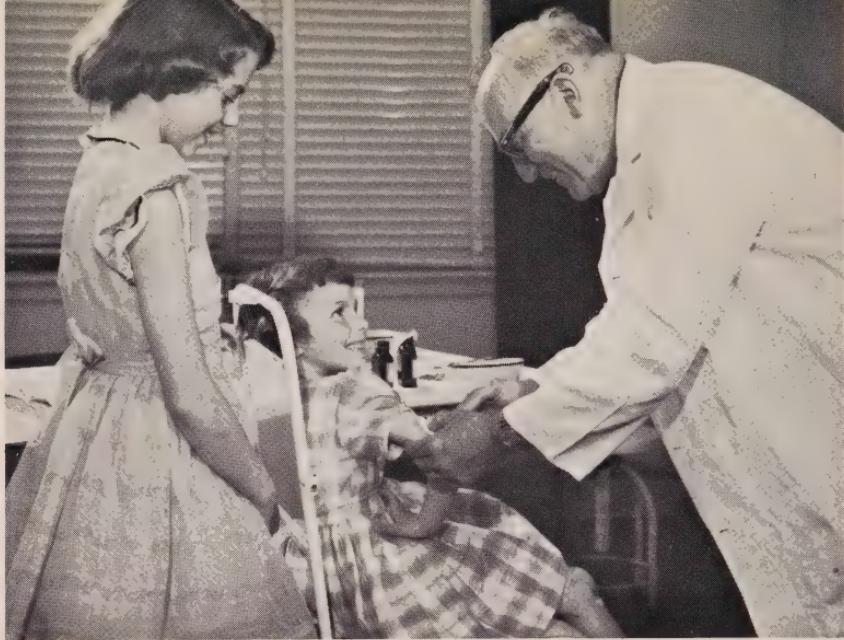
Research

Universities and other institutions receive direct aid for scientific and medical research from the federal government in the form of bursaries, fellowships and grants-in-aid. Provincial and local governments as well as private industry also assist research. In addition to this financial support, government and industry undertake important research of their own.

The most varied program of scientific and industrial research in Canada is carried out by the National Research Council, an agency of the federal government. The Defence Research Board is concerned mainly with research to meet the needs of the armed forces. Other federal agencies and departments are also very active in various fields of research.

Canadian scientific research extends into nearly every field of investigation





Children are immunized against infectious diseases at free public health clinics

Social Welfare

Health and welfare services have received increasing attention in Canada in the post-war years. Federal, provincial and municipal governments and voluntary organizations all play their part in meeting the main health and welfare needs of the people.

Health Services. The provincial governments have the main responsibility for health services. Authority over some health matters is given to the municipalities by the provincial governments. The federal government is concerned with health matters of a national character and provides important financial assistance to provincial health and hospital services. All levels of government are aided and supported by voluntary agencies working in different health fields.

Hospital care is provided through federal-provincial hospital insurance plans. Public health programs include the control of communicable disease, child and maternal health, health educa-

tion, and nutrition services. Clinics are provided for such services as pre-natal care of women, and the immunization of children against diphtheria, polio and other diseases.

Welfare Services. Responsibility for social welfare is shared by all levels of government. The Canada Pension Plan covers practically everyone who is working. Families with young children, aged persons, needy mothers and disabled and blind persons receive assistance.

Unemployment Insurance and the National Employment Service provide assistance to people looking for jobs. People who suffer an accident in the course of their employment receive compensation. Workers are protected in their employment by minimum wage laws. They are also protected by laws requiring women to be paid at the same rate as men when they do the same or comparable work, and by laws prohibiting discrimination in hiring and employment on grounds of race, ethnic origin, colour or religion.

Voluntary Organizations and Government Services

Voluntary organizations, in great number and variety, are a feature of life in Canada. A voluntary organization is a group of people who have banded themselves together of their own free will to undertake a common purpose. Some examples of voluntary organizations are the Red Cross Society, labour unions, farm organizations and co-operatives.

How do voluntary societies get the money to carry on their work? Some are financed by membership fees alone. Others, in addition to membership fees, are supported by funds contributed by the general public; while still others receive grants from the municipal, provincial or federal governments, in addition to private contributions. In most communities many of the welfare societies combine to hold fund-raising campaigns once a year. These campaigns, in which the money is shared among the societies taking part, are called United Appeals, Red Feather campaigns or Community Chests.

In regard to government services, these take the form of both regulations and assistance. Some examples of regulations are food and drug standards, the inspecting and grading of farm products, minimum wage laws and laws prohibiting discrimination in employment. Government assistance includes welfare services such as Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Allowances to Blind and Disabled Persons and farm loans. In these and many other ways government services benefit all Canadians.

How are government services related to those provided by voluntary organizations? In general, voluntary effort complements government services. The two are partners in many fields. For example, the Canadian Welfare Council, a voluntary organization whose aim is to promote social welfare, acts as a link between public and private agencies. In the field of labour, the Canadian Labour Congress supplements the work of the government in its education program to combat prejudice and discrimination.

Voluntary action represents initiative and responsibility on the part of the individual citizen. A feeling of personal responsibility for our community and our country is at the heart of democracy. That is why voluntary organizations are closely related to the democratic way of life in Canada.

Labour Unions

In most large Canadian industries the employees are organized into trade unions. Membership is voluntary but the right of workers to belong to trade unions is protected by law.

Matters relating to trade unions come under provincial law except in the case of those industries which extend beyond the borders of the province. The railways, for example, are subject to federal law. Labour laws, whether provincial or federal, have to do only with relations between labour and management. They do not interfere with the freedom of the unions to manage their own affairs.

The main purpose of labour unions in Canada is to improve the wages and working conditions of their members through

arranging collective agreements with employers. Some unions also provide other services such as educational and recreational programs.

Sports and Outdoors

Canadians are very fond of the natural beauty of their vast countryside. They are used to the sense of wide open space where there is plenty of room for expansion and where they may spend a holiday close to nature on the wooded shores of a lake or by the seaside. Summer cottages, camping and motor trips are very popular with many Canadians. Some enjoy a skiing holiday in the winter. Skiing, skating and curling are among the favourite winter sports. In summer many people enjoy swimming, boating, tennis and golf.

A game which is very popular, particularly during the winter months, is indoor bowling. Dancing is, of course, enjoyed at all times of the year. Hockey, football and baseball matches attract great crowds of people.

Camping and picnics are favourite Canadian summer pastimes



National and provincial parks which are found in every province offer fine opportunities for sports or simply for driving or hiking through beautiful scenery. The many thousands of tourists who come to Canada each year as well as Canadians themselves enjoy the roads, beaches, picnic tables and other services provided by the federal and provincial governments in these parks.

The Land

Canada is the second largest country in the world. Only the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has a greater area. Canada covers close to 4,000,000 square miles which means that it is about the same size as Europe including European Russia. Canada occupies the northern half of the North American continent with the exception of Alaska and Greenland.

Boundaries

The boundaries of Canada are the United States on the south, the Pacific Ocean and Alaska on the west, the Arctic Ocean on the north and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. Canada is about 4,000 miles wide from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. The distance from the most southerly part of Canada to the northernmost point in the Arctic Islands is almost 3,000 miles.

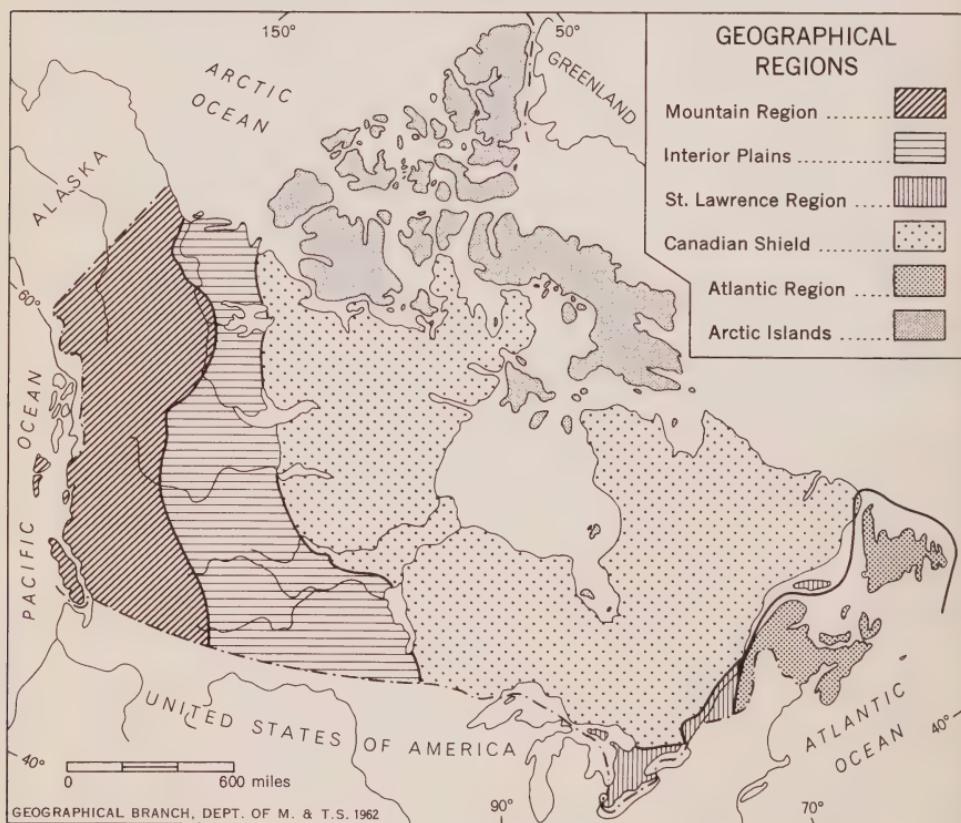
Almost half the land area of Canada is forest. Less than 8 per cent is occupied farm land. Much of the rest consists of rock, barren land in the north called tundra, urban land and land used for roads.

Geographical Regions

In a country as large as Canada there are great differences in physical features, soil and climate from one region to another. The country may be divided into six main geographical regions: Atlantic, St. Lawrence lowlands, Canadian Shield, Central Plain, Mountain Region and Arctic Islands.

Atlantic Region. This region is made up of the Atlantic provinces—Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick—and most of the province of Quebec that lies south of the St. Lawrence River. The four Atlantic provinces are almost surrounded by the sea. Except for the gently rolling lowlands of Prince Edward Island, most of the region is hilly with a rocky coastline. Some of the steep hills in Gaspé and in Newfoundland might even be called mountains. The river valleys are mostly fer-

Simplified map of the geographical regions of Canada



tile and the hills covered with trees. Fishing, forestry, farming and mining are the main industries.

St. Lawrence Region. The St. Lawrence region includes those parts of Quebec and Ontario which lie in the valley of the St. Lawrence River and that part of Ontario lying between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. The area is mostly a large flat plain with rich soil. More than half of Canada's people live in this region of fertile fields and orchards and prosperous industrial and commercial centres.

Canadian Shield. The Canadian Shield, which takes in about one half of the total area of Canada, is an immense horseshoe-shaped area with Hudson and James Bays at about the centre. The region is very rocky and hilly although only a few of the hills are higher than two thousand feet. Many rivers and thousands of lakes and small streams cover the region.

Atlantic region: East coast fishing village





Canadian Shield: region of rivers, lakes, trees and rocks, with great mineral wealth

Because of the rocky ground the Canadian Shield contains very little good farm land. The mineral resources, however, are of great variety and enormous value. The northern part of the Shield lies beyond the limit of tree growth and the ground is permanently frozen except for a thin surface layer that thaws each summer.

Central Plain. The interior plains are part of a great flat area which covers the central part of the continent from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean. It extends west to the Rocky Mountains and east to the Canadian Shield. The plains are covered to a great depth with rich soil which provides Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with mile upon mile of excellent farm land. It is here that a considerable part of the world's wheat supply is grown.

Mountain Region. The Rocky Mountains and other mountain ranges lie along the West coast of Canada. The province of British



Central plain: grain elevators on the prairies

Columbia is included in this region which is the most rugged in the country. Many of the mountains reach 10,000 feet while some of the peaks are over 13,000 feet high. The rocks contain rich mineral deposits and the swift mountain rivers are ideal for the development of hydro-electric power. In the valleys are some of the finest fruit growing districts in Canada.

Arctic Islands. The Arctic Islands lie in the Arctic Ocean off the mainland in a great triangle with its point at Ellesmere Island. Some of the islands in the group are of great size. Baffin Island, for example, is almost one half the size of the province of Ontario. Some of the islands have mountain ranges with peaks over ten

thousand feet high. Snow and ice cover this area for a large part of the year.

Lakes and Rivers

As one might expect in a country as vast as Canada, there are a great many lakes and rivers. In fact, a large proportion of the world's fresh water is in Canada.

St. Lawrence River and Seaway. The St. Lawrence River and five Great Lakes—Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and Ontario—form the most important river system in the country. A joint project undertaken by Canada and the United States has resulted in the St. Lawrence Seaway. This waterway permits ocean-going ships to sail up the river and through the Great Lakes for over two thousand miles to the head of Lake Superior. Millions of tons of wheat, iron ore, pulpwood and mixed cargo are transported over the Seaway each year.

The St. Lawrence itself, one of the world's great rivers, is the historic gateway to the interior of the continent and a very important avenue of trade. The Ottawa River, which flows into the St. Lawrence at Montreal, is its longest tributary.

Mountain region: Trans-Canada Highway winds past Mt. Eisenhower



Rivers of the West and North. Several large rivers, including the Saskatchewan, the Nelson and the Churchill, drain into Hudson Bay. The Saskatchewan River flows across the prairies and drains one of Canada's great farming regions.

There are three major rivers in the Pacific region—the Fraser, Columbia and Yukon. They rise in the mountains and flow swiftly over falls and rapids before reaching the Pacific Ocean. The Fraser River is entirely within the borders of Canada but the greater part of the Columbia and Yukon Rivers is in the United States.

The longest river in Canada is the Mackenzie which flows into the Arctic Ocean at the extreme northwest corner of the country.

Great Lakes. The Great Lakes are the largest chain of inland fresh water lakes in the world. They lie along the border between Canada and the United States, except for Lake Michigan which

The St. Lawrence Seaway allows large ships to reach the heart of the continent



is entirely within the United States. The lakes are drained into the Atlantic Ocean by the St. Lawrence River.

Lake Ontario is the smallest of the Great Lakes. It is joined to Lake Erie by the Niagara River. Niagara Falls, which lies in this river, is of course a barrier to shipping. It has therefore been necessary to build the Welland canal. Lake Erie has a reputation among seamen for bad storms owing to its shallow waters.

Lake Huron is the second largest of the Great Lakes. Lake Superior is the largest of the Great Lakes and also the largest inland fresh water lake in the world. It is also very deep. Much of the wheat from western Canada is shipped through the ports of Fort William and Port Arthur on this lake.

Other Lakes. Other large lakes are Lake Winnipeg, Great Slave Lake and Great Bear Lake, all in the central and north central region of Canada. Apart from these, notable for size, there are innumerable lakes of various sizes scattered over many parts of the country, particularly the large portion lying within the Canadian Shield.

Political Divisions

There are twelve political divisions in Canada—ten provinces, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

The provinces with their capitals are as follows:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Capital</i>
Newfoundland	St. John's
Nova Scotia	Halifax
New Brunswick	Fredericton
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown
Quebec	Quebec
Ontario	Toronto
Manitoba	Winnipeg
Saskatchewan	Regina
Alberta	Edmonton
British Columbia	Victoria

The capital of the Yukon Territory is Whitehorse. Yellowknife was designated the capital of the Northwest Territories as of May 1, 1967.

Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is situated in the province of Ontario on the Ottawa River which flows between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Climate

There is nothing static or monotonous about the weather in Canada. It varies from one part of the country to another and even within one small area there may be an extreme change of temperature in a matter of hours. Throughout many parts of Canada there are sharp contrasts between the seasons. Winter is generally very cold and summer may vary from warm to extremely hot. Fall or autumn is a distinct season with many days of warm sunshine. Spring is usually very short and merges quickly into summer.

In an enormous area of the north the winters are extremely cold. Summers are short and generally cool.

On the Pacific coast the climate is moderate and there is a good deal of rain. Very little snow falls in the coastal area. Moving eastward into the prairies we come into a dry climate where it may be extremely cold in winter and very hot in summer.

In southern Ontario and Quebec the summer season is one of the longest in the country. Winters are often very cold and there may be a heavy snowfall.

Winters may also be severe in the Atlantic region. Spring and early summer are usually cool in this part of the country and foggy days are frequent along the coast.

Time Zones

Of the twenty-four time zones that cover the world, Canada has seven. These seven zones are Newfoundland, Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Mountain, Pacific and Yukon. The most easterly

zone is Newfoundland time which is three and a half hours behind Greenwich time, the basis of world time. When it is 5.30 p.m. in the Newfoundland zone it is 12 o'clock noon in the Yukon zone.

The areas covered by the time zones in Canada are as follows:

Newfoundland time—Newfoundland, including Labrador

Atlantic time—Atlantic provinces and parts of Quebec

Eastern time—remainder of Quebec and most of Ontario

Central time—remainder of Ontario, Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan

Mountain time—remainder of Saskatchewan and Alberta

Pacific time—British Columbia

Yukon time—Yukon Territory.

The Northwest Territories extend over five time zones.

How Canada is Linked Together

From the very beginning Canada had to face the problem of how to link together the various parts of the country. This

*Vast distances
in Canada
are overcome
by fast jet
aircraft*



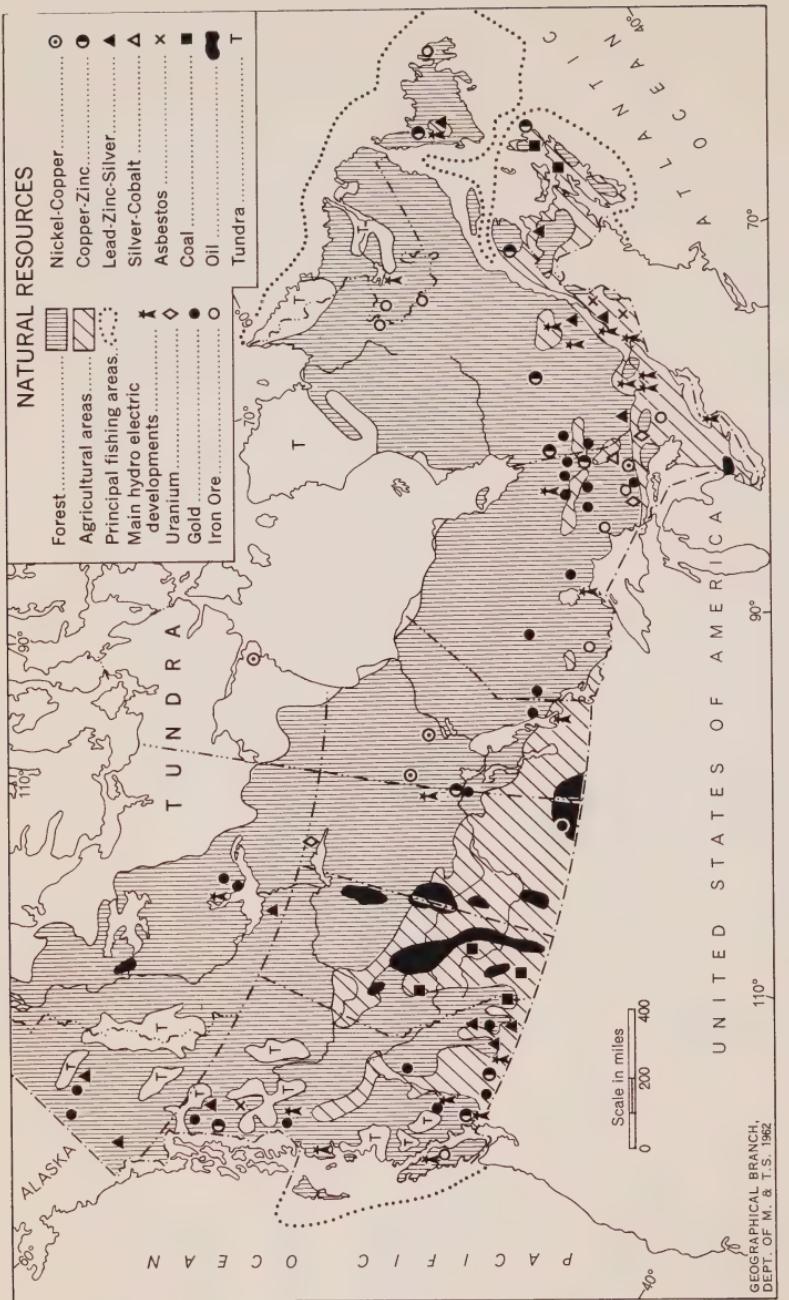
was not an easy task in a country the size of Canada, with its mountains, its difficult climate and its small population. But Canadians accepted the challenge of their vast country and built transportation and communication systems which are among the finest in the world. They cover an enormous area and maintain very high standards of service.

First came the canals. Then the transcontinental railways were built at great cost and involving an immense amount of work. Later came the airlines and finally the Trans-Canada Highway, making it possible to travel by car across the entire country. Other means of communication are the great networks of telephone, telegraph, and radio and television services.

In many of these large national enterprises, public and private ownership exist side by side. The railways are one example. The largest railway systems in Canada are the government-owned Canadian National Railways and the privately-owned Canadian Pacific Railway. These railways, two of the largest in the world, compete with each other but co-operate in many fields in order to avoid duplication of service.

Another example is air transportation. The two main airlines are the government-owned Air Canada and Canadian Pacific Air Lines, a private company. The same story is true of radio and television broadcasting* where public and private stations co-operate to provide a national program service.

*See p. 24.



Simplified map of the main natural resources of Canada

Resources and Industries

Canada is fortunate in having natural resources of great richness and variety. From its rocks come an unending flow of rich minerals. Vast farmlands yield abundant crops and mile upon mile of forests supply raw material for great lumber and pulp and paper industries. Seas and lakes teem with fish and enormous sources of power are available to drive the wheels of industry.

The industrial development of Canada since Confederation in 1867 has been remarkable. The opening of the Canadian West and the two World Wars are among the historical events which have resulted in great industrial expansion. In the past generation alone Canada has changed from a country producing and exporting mainly wheat, lumber and other primary goods to one that is increasingly producing and exporting manufactured goods. Canada has thus become to a large extent an industrial and urban society.

Minerals

Metals. Most metals are found in that vast rocky area around Hudson and James Bays that is known as the Canadian Shield. Nickel, copper, uranium, iron ore, gold, zinc, lead and silver are the leading metallic minerals produced in Canada.

Canada has long been the leading world producer of nickel. By far the largest proportion comes from mines in the Sudbury area of Ontario. The second largest source of nickel is a new mine at Thompson, Manitoba.

Copper is produced in large quantities in Ontario and Quebec and in lesser quantities in several other provinces.

Canadian reserves of uranium are the largest in the world and Ontario's output is the largest in the country. Saskatchewan is also a leading producer of uranium and there are deposits in the Northwest Territories.

Rich deposits of iron ore are found in Quebec, Newfoundland and Ontario. The largest quantities of iron ore in Canada are produced in a district partly in northern Quebec and partly in the Labrador area of Newfoundland.

Ontario is the main producer of gold. Quebec and the Northwest Territories also produce important quantities and smaller amounts are mined in several other parts of the country.

British Columbia accounts for about half the Canadian production of zinc. Other large producers are Quebec, Saskatchewan and Ontario. More than three quarters of Canada's total production of lead comes from British Columbia. Large quantities of lead are also found in the Yukon Territory and in Newfoundland.

Production of silver is fairly widespread across Canada. The largest producers are Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories.

Non-Metallic Minerals. Among non-metallic minerals produced in Canada, asbestos is by far the most important. Canada supplies about one half the world's total requirements of asbestos. Most of it comes from Quebec, but there are also deposits in Ontario and British Columbia.

Fuels. Canada is very rich in resources of oil and natural gas. Alberta leads the country in the production of these two fuels. The first discovery of oil in that province was at Turner Valley, south of Calgary, in 1914. Since then, many important discoveries have been made in other parts of the province. Oil pipelines transport crude oil from Edmonton to eastern Canada and westward to the Pacific. Saskatchewan contributes an increasing amount to the total oil production in Canada.



Natural gas plant in Alberta

Alberta produces about three quarters of the total supply of natural gas in Canada. Natural gas pipelines extend into eastern Canada, the Pacific Coast and the United States. Apart from Alberta, natural gas comes chiefly from British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Coal is mined in five provinces—Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and British Columbia. Nova Scotia leads the country in coal production.

Farming

There are four main agricultural regions in Canada—the Atlantic, Central, Prairie and West coast.

Atlantic Region. Within the Atlantic region itself there are differences in the type of farming that is carried on. In Newfoundland very little land is suitable for farming. Prince Edward

Island, on the other hand, is largely dependent on agriculture. Excellent crops, including dairy products, hogs, eggs and potatoes, are grown in all parts of the Island. Mixed farming is carried on successfully in many parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Some of the largest poultry farms in Canada are found in the Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia. This valley is also noted for its excellent apples and other small fruits.

Central Region. The Central region, which consists of the southern parts of Ontario and Quebec, is very rich and highly developed. Many farmers are engaged in dairy farming or the raising of beef cattle. The main crops include mixed grain, vegetables and fruit. One of the most important fruit-growing areas of Canada is the Niagara peninsula. In addition to these more general crops, most of Canada's tobacco is grown in Ontario and the remainder in Quebec.

Prairie Region. The Prairie region, which includes the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is one of the great grain-growing areas of the world. Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, is among the world's most important grain markets. Wheat is the most important crop, particularly in Saskatchewan. Other crops include oats, barley, rye and flax. In recent years an increasing number of farmers have turned to the raising of livestock. There are many cattle ranches, especially in Alberta.

West Coast. On the West coast the numerous river valleys of British Columbia are excellent for farming. In the fertile valley of the lower Fraser River general mixed farming and dairying flourish. The Okanagan valley is famous for its fruit, particularly apples. The high central region of the province is a great cattle-raising area. Far to the north, in the Peace River area, grain-growing and mixed farming are carried on successfully. On Vancouver Island with its mild climate, fruits, vegetables, flowering bulbs and seeds are grown.



Dairy farming is carried on extensively in many parts of Canada

Fisheries

The waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and thousands of inland rivers and lakes provide a rich harvest of fish. Only about one-third of this catch is used in Canada. The remainder is sent abroad in fresh, frozen, canned, salted, dried or some other form.

Atlantic Fisheries. The Atlantic catch is generally about twice as large as the Pacific and is usually more valuable. Cod and lobster are the mainstay of the Atlantic fisheries, while herring and mackerel supply a pickling industry that is also of considerable importance. The Grand Banks off the coast of Newfoundland have been famous for centuries as a fishing ground for cod. Lobster is the main source of income for fishermen in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and is important too in Nova Scotia. Frozen



Fishing is an important industry on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts

fillets of fish are the most important products of the fish processing industry on the Atlantic coast.

Pacific Fisheries. Salmon is the most valuable of the Pacific fisheries although the herring catch is larger. Halibut is third in importance. About three quarters of the annual salmon catch is canned and the remainder goes to the fresh market.

Inland Fisheries. Whitefish and pickerel together comprise about half the Canadian fresh water catch. Perch and lake trout are also important. The main part of the catch comes from the Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba and Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

Forestry

Canada's forests cover almost half the total land area of the country. They extend in a wide arc across Canada from the

Atlantic to the Pacific. Some of the largest trees in the world are found in British Columbia which is a very heavily forested region. The forest resources of Quebec and Ontario are also very large.

Forest industries include:

- (1) the manufacture of primary products, such as logs, poles, pulpwood and fuelwood
- (2) the lumber industry
- (3) the pulp and paper industry
- (4) other industries using wood and paper such as the furniture and paper box industries.

The lumber industry is an important part of the forest industry. Sawmills in Canada vary greatly in size. Some, particularly in British Columbia, are capable of cutting very large amounts of lumber in a single operation. More than half the sawn lumber produced in Canada comes from that province.

The manufacture of pulp and paper has been Canada's leading industry for many years. Canada is one of the world's greatest pulp exporters and it provides nearly one half of the world's

In the spring these logs will be floated downstream to a sawmill



newsprint needs. Quebec and Ontario together account for almost three quarters of the newsprint production in Canada.

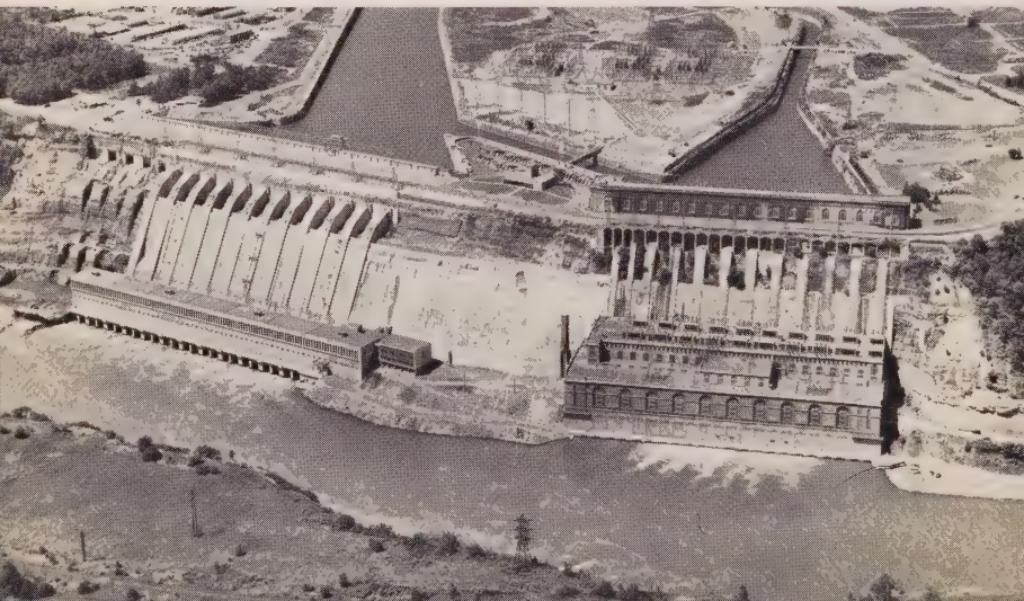
Electric Power

Canada ranks fourth among the nations of the world in the production of electric power. By far the chief source of this power are the many fast-flowing rivers which are found in almost every part of the country. However in some areas there is an increasing tendency to develop thermal-electric power. Thermal-electric power is based on such sources of energy as coal, oil or natural gas, while hydro-electric power is based on water. Important progress is also being carried out in the development of power from nuclear sources.

Atlantic Provinces. Of the Atlantic provinces, only Newfoundland obtains its main source of electric energy from water power. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island depend chiefly on thermal-electric power while New Brunswick's needs are met partly by water power and partly by thermal-electric power.

Quebec and Ontario. Quebec produces more hydro-electric power than any other province in Canada. Ontario ranks second

The Niagara River is a major source of hydro-electric power



in the development of hydro-electric power and third in total available water power resources. Several thermal-electric units have also been established in Ontario. The supply of cheap power in both Quebec and Ontario is one of the main reasons why the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes area is the most highly developed industrial region of the country.

Prairie Provinces. Of the three prairie provinces, Manitoba has the most abundant water power resources. In contrast, Alberta and Saskatchewan have relied to a great extent upon thermal-electric power.

British Columbia and the Territories. British Columbia has a wealth of water power resources in its many mountain rivers. The province ranks second in available resources and is exceeded only by Quebec and Ontario in power developed.

Important water power resources in the Yukon Territory are located on the Yukon River and its tributaries. In the Northwest Territories more than half the resources are located on rivers flowing into Great Slave Lake.

Manufacturing Industries

About as many Canadians are employed in manufacturing as in the combined industries of farming, forestry, fishing, mining and construction. Ontario and Quebec are by far the most important manufacturing provinces of Canada. This is because of their water power and other resources, their large populations concentrated in the southern part of the provinces and their nearness to the markets of the United States.

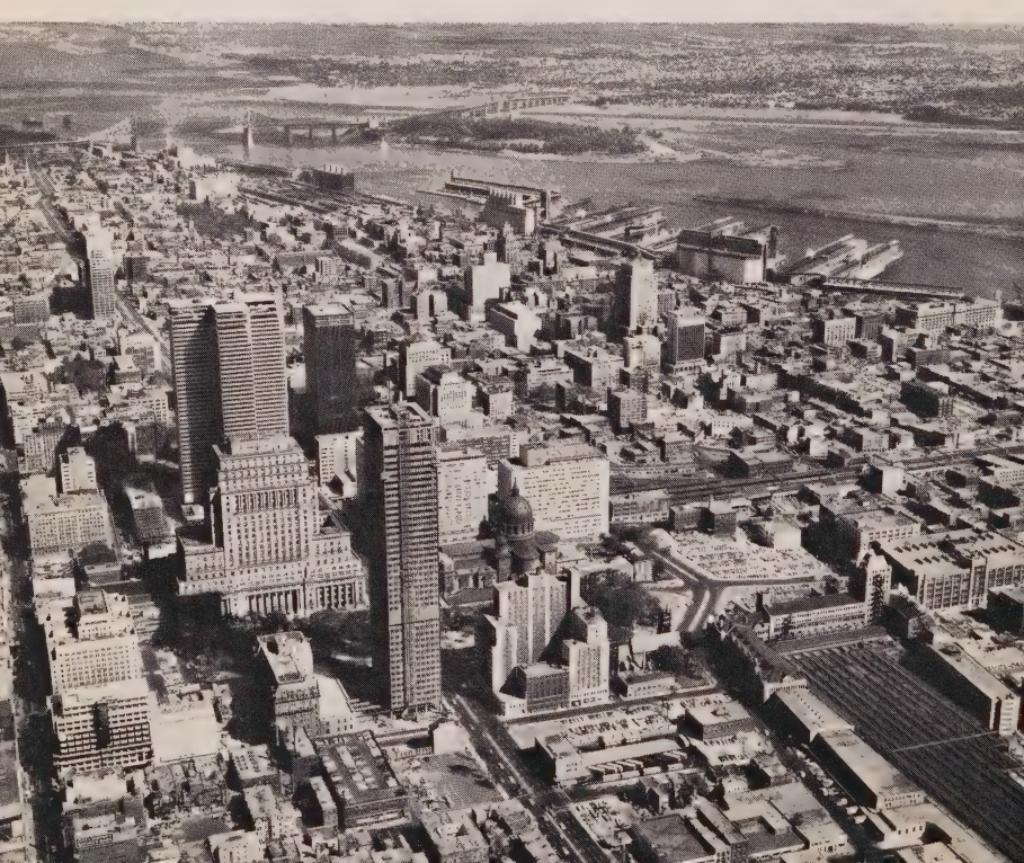
Ontario and Quebec Lead. Ontario has greater variety in its manufacturing production than any other province. Motor vehicles, motor vehicle parts, iron and steel, heavy electrical machinery, agricultural implements and rubber goods are among its main products but there are a great many others. Toronto, the capital

of the province, with a population of nearly two million, is a great industrial and commercial centre. Hamilton is associated with steel production, and Windsor is the centre of the automobile industry in Canada.

In Quebec the most important single industry is pulp and paper. Other leading industries include oil products, aluminum production, textiles, clothing, electrical apparatus and tobacco products. Montreal, the largest city in Canada with a population of more than two million, is one of the leading manufacturing cities of the country. It is also a very busy seaport and an important railway and air centre. Several important industries are also located in Quebec City, the capital of the province.

British Columbia. While British Columbia ranks third among the provinces in general manufacturing, it is first in the production

Aerial view of Montreal with the harbour and Jacques Cartier Bridge in the background





Manufacturing industries employ large numbers of Canadians

of wood products. Other leading industries include oil products, fish-packing, slaughtering and meat-packing, and aluminum production. Vancouver, the largest city of the province, is the main centre of commerce and industry.

Prairie Provinces. In the Prairie provinces the leading industry is slaughtering and meat-packing, followed closely by oil products. Chemicals based on the oil industry are manufactured to an increasing extent in Alberta. Edmonton, the centre of the oil industry, has numerous factories manufacturing chemicals and other products. Calgary is also important as an industrial centre.

Manitoba is the oldest manufacturing centre of the Prairie provinces. Iron and steel, and mineral and oil products are now becoming more important than the production of food and clothing. Winnipeg, however, is still a main centre of the clothing industry in western Canada.

*Canadian
newsprint
is shipped
all over
the world*



The manufacture of food products is important in Saskatchewan but oil products are gaining ground. Regina is the main commercial and industrial centre of a rich farming region.

Atlantic Provinces. The leading industries of the Atlantic provinces are pulp and paper, fish-packing, oil products, iron and steel, and lumber. In Newfoundland some of the largest pulp and paper mills in the world are located at Corner Brook. St. John's is an important seaport and industrial centre.

In Prince Edward Island, butter and cheese, slaughtering and meat-packing, and fish-packing are the main industries. A number of manufacturing plants are located at Charlottetown.

The iron and steel industry is important in Nova Scotia. One of the country's largest steel plants is at Sydney. Other leading industries are fish-packing, pulp and paper, shipbuilding and lumber. Halifax, one of the most important seaports in North America, is the centre of a number of industries.

The forests of New Brunswick give it a leading place in the pulp and paper and lumber industries. Saint John, like Halifax an ice-free port, is one of the chief manufacturing cities east of Montreal.

Trade with Other Countries

Canada is among the most important trading nations in the world. More goods are produced in Canada than the people can use. Therefore, what is not needed at home is exported to other countries. Some of the leading Canadian exports are newsprint, wheat, lumber, pulpwood and minerals.

In turn, Canada imports the goods which it needs from other countries. Its main trading partners are the United States and the Commonwealth. But trade is carried on with a great many other countries as well.

Foreign trade is very important to the welfare and prosperity of Canadians. That is why one of the major problems of Canada has always been to find markets abroad for Canadian products.

How Canada is Governed

Canada is a democracy. This means that the government represents the people and is responsible to the people for carrying on public business.

Democracy is more than a method of government. It implies a number of important beliefs and traditions which are always part of a true democracy. One of these beliefs is that open discussion by a well-informed public will result in the best policies for the country. Another belief is that the best political system is one in which as many people as possible have a share in making decisions and taking responsibility. Freedom of choice in political and other matters, and the value of the individual are also basic to democracy.

Rule of the Majority

The principle of accepting the decision of the largest number, or the majority, is regarded as the best means of deciding any question. While the minority must be prepared to accept the decisions of the majority, the minority also have certain rights, which the majority must respect.

The minority, for example, are free to try and persuade other people to their point of view. All groups have a right to grow by winning supporters wherever they can find them. A minority today may, as a result, become a majority tomorrow. This system of the rule of the majority is followed closely throughout Canada—in public meetings and organizations of all kinds as well as in the government itself.

Representative and Responsible Government

Another characteristic of Canadian government is that it is representative government. It would be impossible for every person living in Canada to take an active part in the daily conduct of public affairs. Instead, the system has developed of choosing persons at an election to represent all the people in Canada and to carry on public business on their behalf. The Canadian House of Commons, the provincial legislatures and the municipal councils are all composed of such representatives elected by the people to act in their name.

Canadian government is not only representative, it is also responsible government. The distinguishing feature of responsible government is that the Prime Minister and other members of the Cabinet* must be elected to the House of Commons where they must account for their official acts. They are expected to resign if they cannot retain the support and confidence of a majority of the members of the House.

Federal System

Another feature of Canadian government is that it is a federation. As stated in a previous section, the British North America Act provided for a federal form of government, with a national government to deal with all public business affecting the country as a whole, and provincial governments, one in each province, to deal with matters of interest to the provinces themselves. In addition to the provinces there are two territorial governments—one for the Yukon Territory and the other for the Northwest Territories.

Within the provinces and territories there are of course municipalities, each with its own local government.

In Canada, then, there are three levels of government—federal, provincial and municipal. In the remainder of this section we shall look briefly at each of these levels.

*See page 63.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

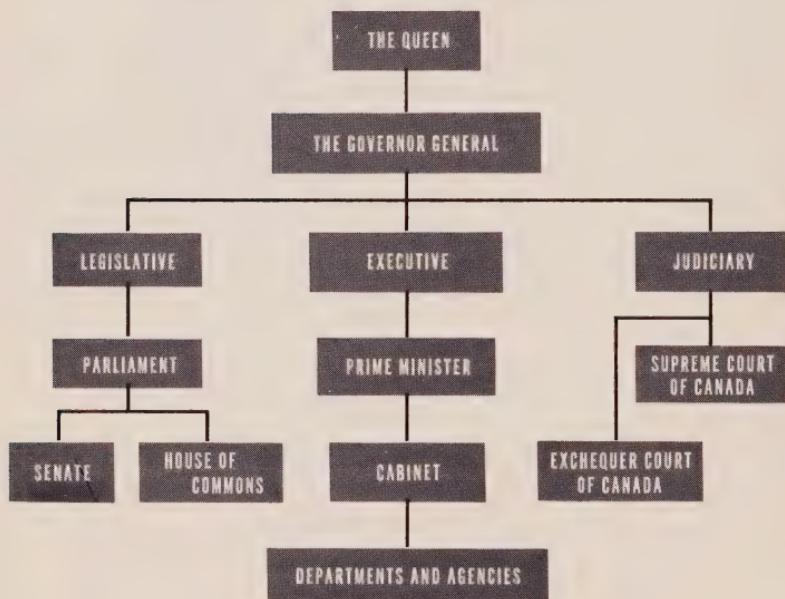
The federal government consists of three parts—the executive branch, the legislative branch and the judicial branch. The judicial branch or system of courts, which also includes provincial courts, will be described at the end of the chapter.

Executive Branch

The executive branch is composed of Her Majesty the Queen, who is represented in Canada by the Governor General; the Prime Minister, who is the chief adviser to the Governor General and through him to the Queen; and the Cabinet.

Her Majesty the Queen. The Queen is the Queen of Canada and head of state. However, she does not live in this country.

The Government of Canada



She lives in the United Kingdom and is represented in Canada by the Governor General.

Governor General. The Governor General is the personal representative in Canada of Her Majesty the Queen and acts on her behalf. He is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Canadian government for a term of office which is generally five years. Among his duties, the Governor General must give assent to all legislation passed by the Senate and the House of Commons before it can become law. In practice Royal Assent to such legislation is always given.

In Canada there is a division between the political and ceremonial functions of state. The Prime Minister is the political leader whereas the Governor General, as the Queen's representative and ceremonial head of state, does not take part in political life and controversy.

Prime Minister. Canadians do not vote for a Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is normally the leader of the political party which has the support of the largest number of members elected to the House of Commons. Having been elected as an ordinary Member, he becomes Prime Minister by virtue of his party leadership.

Cabinet. The Prime Minister normally selects the Ministers from among the Members of the House of Commons to share with him the work of government and to direct the various departments. This group is known as the Cabinet. It is responsible for presenting to Parliament at each session the program of legislation. Government measures, or bills, are normally introduced in the House by a Cabinet Minister or other member of the government.

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons.



Centre Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa where the Senate Chamber and House of Commons are situated

Senate. The Senate is the senior legislative body in Canada. It consists of 102 Senators who are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The selection of Senators takes into consideration the need to have various regions and groups represented.

The duties of the Senate include the consideration of all legislation passed by the House of Commons. If the Senate gives its approval to a bill, it is then sent to the Governor General for his signature, after which it becomes law. If the Senate does not give its approval of the bill, it is either rejected or sent back to the House of Commons with suggestions for changes and for further discussion.

At the same time, the Senate may introduce legislation which is considered to be for the good of the country. Senators are not permitted, however, to present bills that would impose any tax

on the people or use public funds. Such bills must be introduced in the House of Commons.

House of Commons. The House of Commons consists of 265 Members of Parliament who are elected by the people from the various ridings into which the country is divided. Members of Parliament discuss policies and make laws on behalf of all the people. They are elected for a maximum of five years.

Normally the political party having the largest number of Members elected to the House of Commons is referred to as the Government party and its leader is invited by the Governor General to become the Prime Minister. Members elected to the House of Commons from other political parties are known as the Opposition. The "Leader of the Opposition" is usually the leader of the

House of Commons in session



political party having the second largest number of members elected to the House. It is his responsibility to lead the arguments against bills put forward in the House of Commons by the Government Members.

The Parliament of Canada is required by law to meet at least once a year to take care of public business. These meetings are known as "sessions", the length of which is determined by the amount of business to be considered by the Members. In recent years sessions have usually lasted between six and eight months.

Legislation is introduced in both the House of Commons and the Senate in the form of bills and each piece of legislation or bill is dealt with separately. A bill goes through three steps which are known as "readings". The main discussion or debate takes place during the second reading, at which time all members may state their views on the bill. The debates are conducted under the chairmanship of an impartial Speaker who is elected by Members of the House of Commons at the first of the session.

When the debate is ended, a vote of the Members is taken by the Speaker who does not vote unless there is a tie. If a majority of the Members are in favour of the bill, it is said to have passed the House and is sent to the Senate for further consideration. If the majority are against a Government bill, the measure is said to be lost and the Prime Minister will generally submit his resignation to the Governor General. The Governor General may then try to form another government or, on the advice of his responsible ministers, may dissolve the House of Commons and order a new election.

Elections

For voting at federal elections, the country is divided into electoral divisions or ridings. Each riding, with two exceptions,* is entitled to elect one representative to sit in the House of Commons. Voters' lists, containing the names of all persons who may

*Queens in Prince Edward Island and Halifax in Nova Scotia are entitled to elect two Members each.

vote at the election, are prepared in each riding. These lists are based on house-to-house calls made by election officials known as enumerators. Some time before the election, the lists are posted throughout the riding in public places so that every person who is entitled to vote may be sure that his name is on the list.

In order to vote at a federal election, a person must be 21 years of age or over, a Canadian citizen or other British subject, and his name must appear on the list of persons who are entitled under the law to vote at the election. A British subject other than a Canadian citizen must have resided in Canada for twelve months immediately preceding polling day.

Electors cast their ballots at polling places which are set up in each riding. Officials, commonly called deputy returning officers, are appointed to supervise the election at each polling place. They make certain, among other things, that every person entitled to vote is allowed to exercise his franchise without interference.

Voting is by secret ballot. The ballot is normally printed and contains the names of the various candidates arranged in alphabetical order, together with their address and occupation. After getting the ballot, the voter goes into an enclosed compartment where he may mark his ballot with an X opposite the candidate of his choice without being seen. This guarantees complete secrecy and assures the voter of his democratic right to vote as he wishes.

Powers of the Federal Government

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments are set out in the British North America Act. The federal government is entrusted with power to legislate with respect to the peace, order and good government of Canada generally. Matters for which the federal government is responsible today are: foreign affairs, national defence, Canadian money, banking, citizenship, criminal law, appointment of senior judges, postal service, trade and commerce, navigation and shipping and a number of social and economic programs of national significance.

BLACK, JOHN ALBERT,
400 ROUND ST., OTTAWA,
BARRISTER.

GREEN, JEAN LOUISE,
500 LONG ST., OTTAWA,
HOUSEWIFE.

WHITE, ROBERT ARTHUR,
600 SHORT ST., OTTAWA,
MERCHANT.

Form of ballot used in Canadian elections

Civil Service

To provide for a continuous handling of public business, an organization known as the Civil Service has developed. The members of the Civil Service are professional public servants. Their duties are to administer the law and carry out the policies of the government departments. The senior civil servant in most departments is known as the Deputy Minister. He is responsible, under the Minister of his department, for seeing that the laws passed by Parliament are put into effect and for directing the work of civil servants in his department.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Political institutions and practices in the provincial governments are similar in many respects to those in the federal government.

As in the case of the federal government, the provincial governments are divided into three parts—the executive branch, legislative branch and judicial branch.

In the province of Prince Edward Island, the legislative council was united with the assembly in 1893 and today each riding in the province elects both a councillor and an assemblyman.

Executive Branch

The executive branch consists of Her Majesty the Queen (represented by the Lieutenant-Governor), the Premier and the Cabinet.

Lieutenant-Governor. The Lieutenant-Governor is the personal representative of the Queen in the province. He must give assent to all measures or bills passed by the Legislative Assembly before they become law.

Premier. The Premier corresponds to the Prime Minister in the federal government. He is generally the leader of the political party having the largest number of members elected to the Assembly.

Cabinet. The Cabinet is made up of the Premier, who is the head, and a number of ministers. These ministers are selected by the Premier from among the members of the party elected to the Legislative Assembly. The Cabinet is at all times responsible to the Assembly. Cabinet ministers act as heads of the different government departments and help the Premier in making up the program of legislation which will be considered by the Assembly.

Legislative Branch

The legislative branch consists of the Queen and an elected body called the Legislative Assembly. As noted above, in Quebec there is a Legislative Council in addition to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Council in Quebec considers and approves all bills passed by the Assembly before they are submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for assent.

Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is composed of Members who have been elected by the people in each riding to represent them in the conduct of the business of the province.

The provincial legislature is required by law to meet at least once a year. Sessions may last from a few days to several months depending on the amount of business before the Members.

As in the Parliament of Canada, legislation is introduced in the form of a bill. A debate follows during which all Members are entitled to voice their opinions on the contents of the bill. At the conclusion of the debate, if a majority of the Members vote in favour, the bill is said to have passed the Assembly. It does not become law, however, until it has been signed by the Lieutenant-Governor as the official representative of the Queen.

If a majority of the Members are opposed to a government measure, the Premier will either ask the Lieutenant-Governor to dissolve the Assembly or he will submit his resignation. If the Premier resigns, the Lieutenant-Governor may summon another Member of the Assembly to form a government or, on the advice of his responsible Ministers, he may dissolve the Assembly and call for a new election.

Elections

To vote in a provincial election, a person must be a Canadian citizen or other British subject. In two provinces—Quebec and Prince Edward Island—a person must be a Canadian citizen in order to vote.



Legislative Building in Winnipeg where the Manitoba legislature meets

The age qualification is 21 years in all provinces except British Columbia, Alberta and Newfoundland where it is 19 and Saskatchewan and Quebec where it is 18. In every province a voter must have lived in the province for a certain length of time and his name must be on the voters' list. In the province of Prince Edward Island only property holders may vote for Councillors.

Powers of the Provincial Governments

The British North America Act gives certain powers to the provincial governments. While it is not possible in such a brief survey to mention all these powers, some of the matters which today come under provincial control are: natural resources, education, prisons and reformatories, hospitals and asylums, municipal institutions, the administration of justice and generally things connected with property and civil rights.

The provincial and federal governments share some fields of government business. Among these are public health, labour, welfare, agriculture and justice.

Civil Service

As in the federal civil service, provincial civil servants are employed on a continuous basis to carry on the administration of the departments of government and to put into effect the measures decided upon by the legislature. The duties of the Deputy Minister, permanent head of each department, are very similar to those of a federal Deputy Minister. He is responsible for carrying out the policy of the government and for administering the work of his department.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

The government of the Yukon Territory consists of a Commissioner, appointed by the federal government, and a Legislative Council of seven members elected by the people. The Council meets at Whitehorse.

The government of the Northwest Territories is composed of a Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, both appointed by government-in-council, and a Territorial Council consisting of seven elected and five appointed members. The Commissioner is the presiding officer of the Council but, unlike the Deputy Commissioner, is not a member of it. Sessions are held at least twice annually in the Northwest Territories.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

As municipal affairs are under the control of the provinces, it is apparent that the structure and functions of local or municipal government will vary from province to province. However, the main principles are the same everywhere: the conduct of public business by representatives chosen by the people in a free election and who hold office for a specified period of time.

There are two kinds of municipality: urban and rural. Urban municipalities are also known as cities, towns and villages. Rural municipalities may be called counties, parishes, townships and districts.

Municipal Councils

The body of elected representatives in a municipality—the municipal council—may be called the city council, town council, or county council, according to the area represented. In some cities there is also a Board of Control. In most urban municipalities and in Quebec parishes the council is headed by a mayor. In most rural municipalities and in Ontario villages the council is made up of a reeve and several councillors.

Cities and large towns are generally divided into electoral districts known as wards. The people living in each ward may elect one or two aldermen to represent their ward on the city council. The number of aldermen, therefore, depends on the number of wards into which the city or town is divided. The mayor, however, is elected on a city-wide vote. This also applies to the controllers in those cities which have a Board of Control.

In small towns, villages and rural municipalities both the reeve and councillors are elected by all the voters living in the municipality.

The term of office of municipal councils is usually one, two or three years.

Meetings of Council. The minimum number of council meetings held during the year is usually determined by law. In small municipalities the meetings generally take place monthly. In large municipalities, meetings are held much more frequently.

Meetings of council are usually open to the public. Thus, if any citizen or group of citizens wish the council to undertake a certain course of action, they may present their request either in writing or by stating their views before a council meeting.

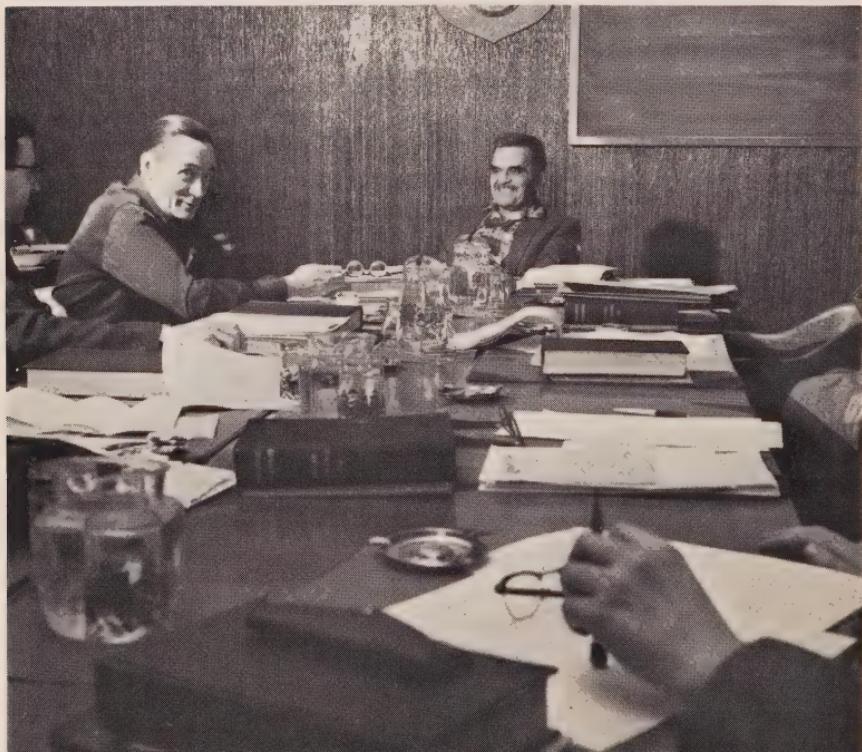
Decisions in council meetings are based on majority rule. In some cases where the matter is of particular importance, such as a project involving the expenditure of large amounts of public money, the matter may be referred directly to the voters. They will be asked to vote at a referendum on whether or not they approve

of the proposed expenditure and the council will be guided by the decision of the majority of the voters.

Powers of Municipal Council. All municipalities have powers to make laws that are given to them by the provincial government. These laws are known as by-laws. A municipal council may make by-laws on all matters having to do with peace, safety and good government in the municipality. These include such things as public order, police, fire protection, local transportation and traffic control, streets and sidewalks, health, welfare and recreation, water and sewage, garbage collection, housing standards and community planning.

Appointed Municipal Officers. The elected members of a municipal council are generally persons who are not in a position to

Yellowknife municipal council in session



give all their time to municipal business. So the council appoints a number of officials including a municipal clerk, municipal treasurer, assessors, and municipal auditors.

Also included among the appointed officials are firemen, policemen, tax collectors, sanitary and building inspectors, welfare officers, engineers and others.

School Boards

The members of school boards are elected by the people in the same way as members of municipal councils. School boards, however, are independent of municipal councils. They are the local business administrators of the educational policies of provincial governments. Their responsibilities include the maintenance of school property, equipment, school supplies, the appointment of teachers and the fixing of salaries.

Elections

As noted above, municipal elections take place every one, two or three years, depending on the municipality. The day on which the voting takes place is normally fixed by law and usually falls in November or December.

In most municipalities a person must be a Canadian citizen or other British subject in order to vote at a municipal election. The age qualification is 21 years in municipalities in all provinces except Saskatchewan where it is 18. In a great many municipalities ownership of property is a necessary qualification for voting.

JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

An important feature of Canadian democracy is the rule or supremacy of law. This means that the government itself is controlled by the law and must act according to its terms. A prime minister, a civil servant or a policeman is subject to the law of the land in the same way as every other citizen.

Judges in Canada are free from political control. They are appointed and paid by the government. Once a judge has been appointed, he carries out his duties without interference or instructions from any source.

A system of courts has been established throughout the country. These range from the magistrate's courts in the villages and towns to the Supreme Court of Canada, the court of final appeal. If a person feels that he has suffered an injury or injustice at the hands of any individual, group or body, even of the government itself, he has the right to take the matter before the courts. If he feels that the decision of the court is wrong, he has the right of appeal to a higher court.

The rights of the individual are carefully guarded in all cases appearing before the Canadian courts. In particular, it should be noted that in Canada a person accused of committing a crime is considered innocent until he is proven guilty.

The task of enforcing the law and preventing crime rests on the police forces of the country. These include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, provincial police in Ontario and Quebec, and municipal police. There is no secret police in Canada. In this

Police officers are public servants and may be called upon for assistance at any time



country the police forces play no political role. Their main purpose is to safeguard the lives and property of the people. Police officers are public servants and as such are ready at all times to come to the immediate help of anyone in trouble.

HOW GOVERNMENT IS FINANCED

In order to carry on public business the government needs large amounts of money. Where does this money come from? Most of it comes from the Canadian people themselves in the form of taxes. The money that is collected by the government is spent on behalf of the people to provide public services. One of the responsibilities of a citizen is to pay his share of taxes so that he may contribute to the welfare of everyone in the country.

The federal government obtains the largest part of its money from income tax. Everyone earning an income above a certain amount is required to pay this tax.

Provincial governments obtain the money necessary for provincial purposes mainly by a wide variety of taxes and by payments from the federal government. Some of the taxes are those on alcoholic beverages, retail sales, amusements and gasoline.

The largest source of funds for municipalities and school boards is the tax on property (land and buildings) and provincial grants.

Rights and Responsibilities of a Citizen

The people of Canada have a number of rights and freedoms that are usually found in a democracy. These rights and freedoms have existed for many years and have been handed down from generation to generation. Many of them were not in written form until recently. But they were recognized in the Common Law and were strengthened by decisions of the courts over the years.

Rights and Freedoms

When the Canadian Bill of Rights was passed in August 1960, the “human rights and fundamental freedoms” to which everyone is entitled under the laws of Canada, were listed as follows:

- “(a) the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property, and the right not to be deprived thereof except by due process of law;
- (b) the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law;
- (c) freedom of religion;
- (d) freedom of speech;
- (e) freedom of assembly and association; and
- (f) freedom of the press.”

The Bill states that these rights and freedoms exist for everyone “without discrimination by reason of race, national origin, colour, religion or sex.”

Right to a Fair Trial. Another important aspect of human rights in a democracy is the procedure by which laws may be enforced. In Canada no one can be held or imprisoned without adequate cause. Anyone who is arrested or detained has the right to be informed promptly of the reason for his arrest or detention, and to obtain legal advice without delay. If the case comes before the court, the accused has the right to a fair hearing.

A person charged with a criminal offence has the right "to be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law in a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal."

Anyone who is brought to trial and who does not speak the language used in the court has the right to have an interpreter.

Freedom of Movement. Every person in Canada has the right to move freely about the country. He may go from one place to another as often as he wishes and whenever he wishes without having to report to any authority. He may work and live in any part of Canada. Unless he is involved in some disturbance of the public peace, he will not be asked to account for his movements or activities.

Consideration for Rights of Others. In the above paragraphs some of the rights of the individual in Canada have been mentioned. The individual, on his part, however, is expected to be moderate in exercising his rights. No freedom is complete. Freedom of speech, for example, is only permitted within reasonable limitations. It does not include slander or treason which are forbidden by other laws. Consideration for the rights of others is the mark of a good citizen.

Responsibilities of a Citizen

The individual is also expected to carry out his responsibilities as a citizen. These are mainly voluntary. Most of them are not enforceable by law and opinions may even differ as to what the duties of a citizen include.

There is general agreement that one duty of every person in Canada is to obey the laws. But it may also be the duty of a citizen to try to get a law changed or repealed, or a new one enacted, if he thinks it is in the best interests of the people to do so. He may write letters to newspapers or work through organizations in order to influence public opinion. It is on public opinion that government policy and legislation in a democracy are based.

Voting at Elections. Another duty of a citizen is to vote in all municipal, provincial or national elections. This raises the question of how a person can vote intelligently. It is apparent that the citizen should try to be informed on public affairs. He can do this by reading newspapers, magazines and books, by listening to political talks on radio and television, and by participating in community organizations and activities. He can join a political party according to his individual conscience and conviction.

Taking Part in Community Affairs. It is obviously impossible for everyone to participate in all community affairs. But many responsible citizens try to serve the community and nation in some way such as taking an active part in one or more community organizations, or by standing for election as a member of the school board, municipal council, provincial legislature or the House of Commons.

Each individual, however, must decide for himself the extent of his community participation and how he can best carry out his responsibilities as a citizen. It may be that by concentrating on his daily work he can best serve the good of the people and the welfare of the nation. This may be true of the mother of a family, the scientist or artist, for example.

Sense of Responsibility. Good citizenship in a democracy is, indeed, a matter of conscience. It is based on a sense of responsibility. King Louis XIV of France is said to have remarked "I am the state", but in a democracy we say, "We, the people, are the



Through participation in voluntary organizations many Canadians play an active role in community affairs

state." We, the people, are responsible for our own country, our government and way of life.

The responsibilities of citizenship are therefore many. They present a challenge that appeals to everyone who believes in the democratic way of life.

Appendices

FOR THE CITIZENSHIP CEREMONY

Oath of Allegiance

I, , swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her Heirs and Successors, according to law, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of Canada and fulfil my duties as a Canadian citizen.

So help me God.

O Canada

O Canada! Our Home and Native Land!
True patriot love in all thy sons command,
With glowing hearts, we see thee rise,
The True North, strong and free,
And stand on guard, O Canada,
We stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, glorious and free!
We stand on guard, we stand on guard for thee!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee!

God Save the Queen

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen:
Send Her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us:
God save the Queen.

HOW TO BECOME A CANADIAN CITIZEN

To become a Canadian citizen, an adult person (male or female) must apply on his own behalf.

General Requirements:

- (1) He must have been admitted to Canada for permanent residence. This is known as being "landed".
- (2) He must have resided in Canada five of the eight years immediately preceding the filing of his application. Persons living in Canada before obtaining "landed immigrant" status may count half of each full year before landing towards the residence qualification. (The wife of a Canadian citizen, needs only one year's residence in Canada).
- (3) He must have resided in Canada for twelve of the eighteen months immediately preceding his application.
- (4) He must be at least 21 years of age or the spouse of and residing in Canada with a Canadian citizen.
- (5) He must be of good character and not under an order of deportation.
- (6) He must have an adequate knowledge of English or French unless:
 - (a) he was forty years of age or more at the time of his lawful admission to Canada for permanent residence and has resided continuously in Canada for more than ten years; or
 - (b) he was less than forty years of age at the time of his lawful admission to Canada for permanent residence and has resided continuously in Canada for more than twenty years; or

- (c) he is the spouse, the widow or the widower of a Canadian citizen.
- (7) He must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.
- (8) He must intend to comply with the Oath of Allegiance.
- (9) He must intend to have his place of domicile permanently in Canada.

Procedure for persons other than British Subjects:

- (1) Applications should be filed with a Court. Special Courts of Citizenship are located at Halifax, Moncton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, Kitchener, Windsor, Sudbury, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.
If he does not live within the jurisdiction of one of these Courts, he may file an application with the nearest provincial court. If he lives more than fifty miles from a court, he may mail his application to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship in Ottawa, who will file it with the appropriate Court.
- (2) An application filed with a Court must be posted for three months before it can be heard by the Court. Such application may be filed three months before the five-year period of residence elapses.
- (3) He must appear personally for examination before the Court.
- (4) If such application is approved by the Court and by the Secretary of State, he will be called before the Court to take the Oath of Allegiance, make a declaration of renunciation of his previous nationality in writing and be presented with his certificate of citizenship by the Court.

Procedure for British Subjects:

A person who, in Canada, has the status of a British subject may file his application directly with the Registrar who, if the application is approved, will forward a certificate to the applicant.

For the purpose of becoming a Canadian, a citizen of any of the following countries has the status of a British subject: Australia, Barbados, Botswana, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, India, The Republic of Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotha, Malawi, Malaya, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom and Zambia.

Minors:

A minor child does not automatically become a Canadian with the grant of Canadian citizenship to his parents. After one parent becomes a Canadian citizen the father may apply on behalf of his minor children.

Note:

This outline is not a legal document. It refers only to the essential requirements for Canadian citizenship. For specific information concerning each individual application, one should consult with the Clerk of the nearest Court dealing with citizenship applications or with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Ottawa.

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